

for example, asking welfare recipients to work when possible and college students to perform community service in return for student loans.

He said that the federal government can be downsized. He noted the 100,000 federal jobs he has already cut and pointed out how changes already in the works will result in the smallest federal workforce next year since the days of President Kennedy. At the same time, he said that government still has an important role to play. He does not view government as the enemy, but as a partner: It should not do things for us that we can do ourselves, but we should use government to do those things we can only do together.

The President said Congress should not go too far and roll back the progress made on cutting the deficit, reforming education, fighting crime, or improving public health and the environment. He said the new Congress should not respond to voter anger by taking it out on the most vulnerable in society—particularly the elderly and young children. As the President put it, we want lean government not a mean government.

The President stressed the need to prepare the American people for the demands of the new global economy. He mentioned vigilance on the deficit, reducing barriers to American exports, and his Middle Class Bill of Rights to help middle class families raise and educate their children, train for higher paying jobs, buy a first home, and save for retirement. He put a heavy emphasis on education as a key investment in our country's future.

The President was precise and forthright on some issues, like welfare reform and tax cuts, and oblique on others, like a balanced budget amendment, unfunded federal mandates, and deregulation. At times he displayed forceful leadership, and at other times he did not dispel the doubts about his position and his leadership.

What's Next: In the weeks ahead, the President must sharpen his vision for America. And then he needs to follow through. That will be the real test. Many Americans comment on a wide gap between the Clinton promises and the Clinton performance, and they question how long the President's positions will stand. He needs a strong follow through and a sharply focused agenda to build on the favorable reactions to his speech.

EYE BANK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—MARCH 1995 NATIONAL EYE DONOR MONTH PROCLAMATION

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, across the country, transplantation surgeries are saving and enhancing many lives. Eye, organ, and tissue donation and transplantation have benefited thousands of people nationwide. Today, I am asking that we take a moment to focus on eye donation and on the importance of preserving and restoring sight through the miracle of corneal transplantation. The benefits of sight restoring transplant surgery extend beyond the individuals who received the transplants; they also extend to the recipients' families, communities, and businesses. In recent years, the efforts of Congress, educators, and the media have had an enormous positive impact on the success of eye donor programs.

Every year thousands of corneal transplants are performed across the country, restoring precious sight to young and old. In 1993, over

90,000 eyes were donated to eye banks across the United States. From those eyes, over 40,000 corneas were used in transplantation procedures. The remaining eyes were used for research, training, and other surgical procedures. While the figures for 1994 are still being tallied, even greater totals are projected.

Anyone can be an eye donor. Neither cataracts, poor eyesight, nor age prohibit one from being a donor. However, it is important for individuals who want to be donors to inform family members of their wishes.

Since 1961, when the Eye Bank Association of America [EBAA] was founded, EBAA member eye banks have made possible one-half million corneal transplants, with a success rate of over 90 percent. The EBAA is the Nation's oldest national transplant association. The EBAA is dedicated to the restoration of sight through the promotion and advancement of eye banking. It has led the transplantation field with the establishment of medical standards for the procurement and distribution of eyes and comprehensive training and certification programs for eye banking personnel. These standards have been used as models for other transplantation organizations. There are over 110 member eye banks operating in over 150 locations in 43 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, Saudi Arabia, England, and Australia.

Despite the extraordinary efforts of eye banks, there are still many people who wait in darkness for corneal transplant surgeries due to a lack of donated tissue. At any time in the United States, about 6,000 people are on waiting lists for corneal transplants. Public education is the best way to increase donation, as it enables people to talk to their loved ones and learn of their wishes before times of crisis and grief.

We, in Congress, can lead the effort to educate the public about the need for eye donation and encourage more Americans to become donors. We have joined the Eye Bank Association of America every year since 1983, and do so again by proclaiming March 1995 as National Eye Donor Month. In so doing, we call on all Americans to support us in promoting the worthy endeavor of enhancing the lives of fellow citizens through the restoration of sight.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RIDGEWOOD-BUSHWICK SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this moment to offer my congratulations to the Ridgewood-Bushwick Senior Citizens Center [RBSCC] on its 25th anniversary celebration.

Through the leadership of its founder and first director, Assemblyman Vito Lopez, and the support of its staff, the elderly community of Bushwick has a center that is dedicated and committed to them and their families. Like the arches that support our city's bridges, the RBSCC is the arch for the Bushwick senior community. It bonds the older generation with the younger one. It is a place where our pioneers interchange ideas and provide solutions. It provides nutritional, recreational, and sup-

port services to over 600 seniors. When the daily struggles of life become overwhelming, the center is a safe haven.

Its continuous success is greatly due to the endless commitment and dedication of its staff and volunteers. Their hard work exemplifies that they, like Assemblyman Vito Lopez, share a common vision for a growing community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Assemblyman Vito Lopez for realizing his vision, the staff and volunteers for their undying labor, and the seniors for giving us insight and strength. Congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO GOSHEN COLLEGE

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the significant achievement of an institution in my district, a college of distinction that has been educating young people for 100 years: Goshen College in Goshen, IN.

Goshen College was originally founded in 1894 as the Elkhart Institute. In 1903 this institution evolved into Goshen College and adopted the motto "Culture for Service." Throughout the college's long history, it has maintained a partners-in-education relationship with the Mennonite Church which has supported the college as it developed and helped shape its direction. True to the spirit of its motto, the college has focused a great deal of energy to developing multicultural awareness. In 1968 the college added a study service trimester to its general education requirement. This unique program gives students the opportunity to live in a foreign country while studying language and culture and completing a service project. Goshen College has pioneered multicultural education and has become a model for other foreign study programs at colleges throughout the United States.

The fact that Goshen College has been educating and molding young adults for 100 years speaks to the dedication of the people who have been a part of that tradition. Mr. Speaker, I commend Dr. Victor Stoltzfus, president of Goshen College, and the many fine faculty, staff, and students who have given their hearts and energies to the college over the years. I am proud and honored to recognize this milestone in this illustrious history, and I know that Goshen College will continue to thrive in its second century.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET STRUCTURE ACT OF 1995

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Federal Budget Structure Act of 1995. I am joined by my good friend and colleague, Representative BOB WISE, one of Congress' most forceful advocates of capital budgeting. While maintaining a unified budget, this